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A  
**DETECTION**  
OF THE  
*FALSHOOD, ABUSE,*  
AND  
**MISREPRESENTATIONS**

In a late LIBEL, intituled,  
The LIFE of  
**Sir ROBERT COCHRAN,** K  
*Prime Minister in Scotland*  
TO  
**JAMES THE THIRD.**

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*Ne quid Falsi dicere audeat, ne quid Veri non audeat.*  
Cic.

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A  
 DETECTION  
 OF THE  
*Falsehood, Abuse, &c.*

**F**OR the Honour of *North Britain*, it must be acknowledg'd, that, of all the Scandal which these Times have produced, whereof much hath been in *English*, and not a little in *Irish*, the Life of Sir Robert Cochran is the first Libel which hath appeared in *Scotch*. The Costiveness of the *Style*, and the *Pedantry* of the *Quotations*, would prove it to be of *Northern* Extraction, though the History of *Scotland* had not been plunder'd to lard

this Libel with *Scraps of Latin*. 'Tis a doubtful Point, whether this *profound* Author hath designed most Honour to his own Country, or Service to Ours, in rehearsing the *melancholy Fates of Scottish Kings and Ministers*, from an History whose Annals are stained with Blood, and horrible with publick Butcheries. I do not so much wonder, that those who delight in *Tragedy and Sacrifice*, should bring these Examples from the *North*, as that they have not done it sooner; that whilst *Egypt* hath been searched for the Mummies of *murder'd Magistrates*; that whilst the *Barbarities at Constantinople* exercised upon the Body of a *Grand Visier* have been recited with Rapture and Zeal, to inspire the Imitation of the like Cruelty within our own Country; that whilst the Assassination of *John de Witt* hath had Apologists, and the Blood of *Baron GOERTZ* hath flowed *reeking hot* in the Descriptions of our Patriot-Orators: *Scotland*, though fruitful beyond all Nations in the Stories of popular Murders, should be the *last Resort* of Patriotism in Search of those *bloody Examples*, with which they feed the *popular Imagination* to a *Degree of Luxury*.

There seemed, however, some Reasons why SCOTLAND ought to have been spared the Recital of Horrors, which the whole People, and even the *greatest of their Families*, cannot reflect on without a most sensible Concern. It seemed to be highly just, that, as the

the DESTRUCTION of *Patriots and Popular Guides* had never been exhibited in *Piece-meals of Scottish History*, so the Scenes of Civil Rage and Savage Cruelty, wherein *Ministers of State* have been brought like the Ox to the Slaughter, and their *dismember'd Bodies* hung up in the *Shambles of Patriotism*, ought not to have been display'd. It would scarcely have been an acceptable Flattery to the *Great Men* of these Times, had any, in Compliment to them or their Cause, presumed to have sullied the *noblest Names* of *North Britain*, or to have stigmatized a COCHRAN, or an *Alexander Lord HUME*, or others whom we find most infamously and most dishonestly spoke of in the Libel. It ought to have been consider'd, that their *illustrious Descendants* deserve some Respect even of their Enemies, and much more of their *pretended Friends*; that there are Feuds in *Scotland* which are entail'd on their Families from one Generation to another; that *Family Quarrels* are kept alive in Perpetuity by such *Family Reproach*, and that nothing of this Kind can be more heavy or grievous, than to recite the *most odious Imputations*, which the Rage or Malice of former Times hath heaped upon those from whom the most *magnificent Patriots* derive their Names, their Blood, their Honours, Titles and Fortunes.

Yet, though it is established as the Right of every Man, freely to examine the Publick  
His-



Histories of former Ages; without being thought to have any malicious Design in reviving the *worst* Obloquy against the *best* Blood of his Country; and though this Liberty once allowed of on one Side, will most undoubtedly be lawful in its utmost Extent on the other, still there is a Duty which never can be departed from without abusing Liberty, and offending honest Men of all Parties. There is a *Duty owing to the Truth*, which will oblige all Writers in every Description of Characters ancient or modern; that they exhibit *the whole Truth*, nor suppress, nor disguise any Circumstance essential to the Character which they pretend to describe; nor draw the *Pourtraits* either of the Dead or the Living with Features *which they had not*, or without those Features *which they really had*; nor aggravate, nor diminish the genuine Characteristicks by which the *Identity of Persons* can only be known, and by which the *Similitude of others compared with them* can only be determined.

This Duty hath had so little Restraint on the Pen of the Author before me, and the Truth of History is so little regarded in his Performance, that it deserves the Censure of a *Libel*; a *LIBEL on the History, and on the Kingdom of Scotland*, which calls for this Animadversion from every Hand that hath Leisure to undertake it. I have waited some time, in Hopes that a Native of that Country

try would vindicate their History from such gross and abusive Misrepresentations; yet, tho' none have appeared on this Occasion, since I have an Opportunity of doing Justice to *Scotland*, it will not be less acceptable to them for being the Work of an *Englishman*.

The Portion of History to which *this Writer* confines Himself, with small Regard to the Order of Time, and with less to the Truth of Things, is *the Reign of James the Third of Scotland*, and of his Minion *Robert Cochran*. If we could apprehend the Appearance of a JAMES THE THIRD in *England*, we might fancy some Inhabitant of the *Isle of Sky*, endowed with the Gift of *Second Sight*, describing an *Administration to come*; and that where he fails as an *Historian*, he writes in the Spirit of a *Prophet*.

This COCHRAN, according to the greatest of the *Scottish Writers*, lived at a Time when a *Faction in England* made War on their lawful Sovereign, and imposed it on the King (a) by Force of Arms, that he should bear the Name and Ensigns, or *Badges of a King*, but the POWER of the Government should be in the *Heads of their Faction*, against which Violence and Tyranny the QUEEN drew the Sword for her (b) Husband's

(a) *Buchanan*. Lib. 12. p. 218. *Edinb.* 1715.

(b) *Hen. VI.*

*Deliverance* with such Vigour and Success, as rescued him from his Enemies, slew their Chiefs in Battle, destroyed two Armies, gaining two compleat Victories; and even when Fortune deserted this *masculine Princess*, in her final Overthrow *Six and thirty Thousand Men* were slain before she lost the Field.

These were the Times when *Cochran* became the Minion of the *King of Scotland*, who departing from the Counsels of his ancient Servants, and withdrawing Himself from the Nobility, chose *mean and infamous Persons* to be the *Companions of his Pleasures*, and the Advisers of his Reign.

(c) Of these one *Preston* was Chief, though born of a better Family than any of his Comrades, who abandoned himself to indulge the King's Humour in all Things. And COCHRAN came next, who having been *Appren-*

(c) Eorum hi principes erant, Thomas Præstonus, *honesto loco natus*, sed qui Regi omnibus in rebus obsequi in animum induxerat; Robertus Cocheranus, homo magnis corporis viribus, ac pari audacia, qui cum e certamine quodam singulari cognitus Regi fuisset, statim ex Architecto aulicus factus, & ad spem vitæ liberalioris erectus, brevi, diligenter ob-eundis levioribus negotiis, & Regis moribus obsequendo, perfecit, ut ad intima de rebus magnis consilia adhiberetur, ac *gener* Præstono eligeretur. Tertius erat *Gulielmus Rogerus*, Anglus Cantor, qui cum Regis Angli Legatis in Scotiam ingressus, postquam semel & iterum Regi auditus placuit, ab eo retentus, & divitiis auctus, brevi in *Equestrem Ordinem est ascriptus*. Cæteri, e contemptissimo genere hominum, *vilissimarum artium opifices*, & sola improbitate & audacia commendati. *Buch. p. 231.*

*tice*



*tice to a Mason*, of a Builder was instantly made a Courtier. History describes Him as a Man of great Bodily Strength, and of equal Impudence, who making Himself known to the King *by a DUEL which He fought*, was admitted at Court with great Expectations of Advancement. Having been employ'd in Matters of small Concern, which He performed with great Application, and insinuating Himself into the King's Favour by constant Assiduity, He became immediately advised with in the most important and the most intimate Councils of the Kingdom. *Preston* upon this made Him his Son, by giving Him his Daughter in Marriage. And to these were added a *Third Minion*, One WILLIAM ROGERS an *English Musician or Singer*, who came into *Scotland* as the Menial Servant of an *English Embassy*; and having pleased the King by performing several times in his Hearing, was retained in his Court, advanced to great Riches, and *honour'd with Knighthood* in a short time. The rest of these *Royal Comrades* were of the lowest Dregs of Mankind, *Day-labourers of the basest Occupations*, recommended only by their Profligacy and Impudence, who became his *Pandars* in the *lewdest* Debaucheries, exciting Him to *wrong the Queen* his Wife, to *Murder the Princes* his Brothers, to disgrace the *whole Body of the Nobles*, and oppress the *whole People of Scotland*.

B

Accordingly

Accordingly practising on his most lamentable Weakness, by the wretched ridiculous Delusions of *Witchcraft*, and lying Predictions of *Astrologers*, they possessed this *dissolute* credulous Prince against his nearest Kindred, as Enemies to his Life; and *Cochran* at the head of these Minions, caus'd a *Prince of the Blood*, the King's younger Brother, to be *murdered* within the Royal Palace, by opening his Veins, and making him bleed to Death (*d*). To justify this hellish Proceeding, they pretended a Conspiracy to kill the King by *Witchcraft*, and caused *Twelve Old Women* to be try'd, and burnt in Form, as *Witches concern'd in the Plot*. Not satisfied with this Blood of Royal Innocence, they restrained the Person of the *Elder Brother* (*e*), the presumptive Heir of the Kingdom, and design'd to *murder* him in the next place, which he prevented at the Hazard

(*d*) Joannes, minimus natu fratrum, cæteris incautior, cum temere de statu regni liberius locutus fuisset, ab aulicis arreptus, & in carcerem conjectus, a *domestico* Regis *concilio* condemnatus, ac vena rescissa mori est coactus. Causa mortis in vulgus edita est, quod cum fœminis veneficis clam consilia conferret in Regis caput. Id crimen verum ut videretur, decreta adversus veneficas quæstione, ac *duodecim* earum, quarum vilissima erant capita, crematæ. *Buch. p. 232.*

(*e*) Alexander ut genere ita periculo proximus, quamvis omnes a se, quoad potuit, suspiciones amoveret; tamen per ministros Regios, quinunquam eo vivo sibi satis consultum credebant, subito in arcem Edimburgensem raptus est. *Ibid.*

of

of breaking his Neck (*f*), by escaping from the Walls of *Edinburgh* Castle. COCHRAN having banish'd and slain the Brothers of the King, enriched himself by the *Royal Demesnes*, and ennobled himself by the *Titles of the young Prince* whom he had butcher'd. The EARLDOM OF MAR, which had been the *Appannage* of this unfortunate Victim, was granted by the King to this execrable Villain (*g*), with the Reproaches of all the Nobility, and with the Curses of every Man in *Scotland*. Hence the universal Rage; Hence the Vengeance which every where pursued Him, and the Fate which at length overtook Him.

This is the Substance of *Buchanan's* Account, with whom the *Author of the Libel* holds no Correspondence, but with Intent to abuse and misrecite Him, by maim'd, partial, and imperfect Quotations, wrested contrary to their Meaning.

(*f*) E linteis lectuli sui stragulis funem concunavit, pro altitudine (ut rebatur) muri satis longum: ac primum, ut periculum faceret, ministrum demisit, e cujus casu, breviorum justo eum esse intellexit. Aucto igitur pro praesenti copia fune, ipse secutus ministrum, qui in descensu crus fregerat, in humeros sublatum circiter mille passus ad mare tulit, ac ventum secundum nactus Dumbarum navigavit. *Ibid.*

(*g*) Sed Cocherano maxime invidiosus fuit titulus COMMITATUS MARRIAE; quam regionem Rex, extincto minore fratre, vel ei donaverat, vel regendam commiserat. *Buch. p. 234.*



A most notorious Abuse of History, which runs through the whole Dissertation, is, that He charges on COCHRAN *all the Grievances* of the whole Reign; some of which happen'd before He was heard of, others complained of after He was dead, and many of which He could have no Share in procuring; whilst the *most odious and horrible Crimes*, of which He was *undoubtedly* guilty, and for which He was destroy'd, are disguised and obscured, if they are any where mentioned.

COCHRAN, who never was *Knighted*, is styled *SIR ROBERT* through the whole Libel, on the single Circumstance of his *wearing a Gold Chain*, though at that Time no *Order* existed in Scotland with either Collar or Badge; and *William Rogers*, who was *a Knight*, is called *plain Roger* in every Place; nay, in the Page at the Bottom of which the Words are transcribed in Reference to Him, *brevi in Equestriam Ordinem est ascriptus*.

Of *Cochran* this SCOTCH Minion, and *William Rogers* this ENGLISH Minister, the Libeller affirms in the 41st Page, that *He doth not know whether they were Relations, or not*; though by the Passage which He transcribes without translating it, in that very Page He shews they were *Natives of different Countries*, and yet would suggest they were *Brothers*.

Of

Of *Preston*, the Colleague of these Minions, He speaks with amazing Magnificence, and by the *Prerogative* of his Invention, creates Him a Nobleman, nay, styles Him *Noble Lord*, on the bare Authority of *Buchanan's* slight Expression, *Præstonus honesto loco natus*——Words which were purely inserted to shew, that in such a *Sett of Pimps and Minions*, there was one who might be called a *Gentleman*; a Circumstance which, had it not been *expressly* affirm'd in History, would not in After-Ages have been allowed of, as having any Probability. For, the World might have rather imagined, that the FATHER IN LAW of *Cochran* was a *Dust-Man*, or a GLASS-MAN, or any thing mean and contemptible.

To this *lying* Account of *Preston's Nobility*, He adds, that by marrying his Daughter to *Cochran*, he raised *Cochran's* Fortunes; whereas *Buchanan* speaks of it as an Alliance which *Preston* solicited to strengthen *Himself*; nor was it the Cause, but the Effect of *Cochran's* Power at Court, *ut ad intima rebus magnis consilia adhiberetur, ac GENER à Præstono eligeretur*. It was not an Alliance between a *Noble Lord* and a *Country Gentleman*; but it was the Alliance of a *Court Minion* with a *Rising Favourite*.

He then PRESUMES that *Preston*, this imaginary *Noble Lord*, must have been supplanted,  
by

by *Cochran*, because History does not once mention Him after the Marriage of his Daughter with *Cochran*. A strong Presumption, indeed !

He tells us of *Cochran*, in Page 11th, that *History gives him no other Designation than that of his SURNAME*. Contrary to this *Acknowledged Example* of all the Historians, He speaks of Him every where by his *Christian Name*, which He dubbs with *Knighthood*. To palliate this Abuse, He refers to a Passage in the *Annotator* on *Buchanan* ; from whence He takes Occasion to suggest, that this Manner wherein the Historians call Him *by his Surname*, was owing to the general Contempt of the Honours conferred upon Him ; though the very Passage (*b*) which this Libeller transcribes without translating it, *speaks of no such Honour of Knighthood*, nor could, because it never was conferred upon Him, but of the EARLDOM OF MAR, a *Royal Demesne* which He usurped after He had *murdered the Brother of a King*, and a Title by which the People would never style Him, but detested Him for the most horrible Means whereby He obtained it.

As He misrepresents the Story of *Cochran*, He maims the Description of *Rogers*. He

(*b*) Negant scriptores Cochran MARRIAE COMITEM creatum, sed tantum fructus colligendi curam illi commissam. *Annot. in Buch.* p. 234.

speaks



speaks of Him most falsely, as making his Appearance in the World as a *Man of Business* in an Embassy, but drops the Particulars, which might have shewn that he was not the *Secretary*, but the *Menial Servant* of an Embassy; and omits the Circumstances, that He was born a *Foreigner to Scotland*, that he was a *Singer by Trade*, and a *Pandar to the King's* personal *Vices* by Preferment.

Referring to the Historians for the Proof of *Rogers's* Infamy, He cites *Hume*, Page 228. (i). I was curious enough to examine the Reference. The *Libel* cites *Hume's* Words, *Rogers was an Inciter to Lewdness*; but *HUME* goes further, He says *Rogers was an Inciter to Lewdness*, and to the *WRONGING OF THE QUEEN*. Now what could be the *Libeller's* Motive to maim the Citation, and to give us *Hume's* Words curtailed of what was most *material* in the Sentence?

As he misrepresents the Story of these *Missions* in every *Particular*, he deceives the Reader in the *general* Description of the whole *Clan* of them. In Page 9th, He cites the Words of *Buchanan*, *E contemtissimo genere hominum*. In the second Impression He repeats the same with an Addition, *E contemtissimo ge-*

(i) History of the House of Douglas and Angus, by *David Hume* of Godscroft. Edinb. 1644.

*nere hominum, et sola improbitate et audacia commendati* ; but when I examined the Reference, I found He had *maimed* this Citation likewise, and that in *Buchanan*, Page 231, the Words are, *E contemptissimo genere hominum, VILISSIMARUM ARTIUM OPIFICES, et sola improbitate et audacia commendati*. This Dishonesty could be with no other Design than to disguise the Truth, that these *Minions of the King*, drawn from the Dregs of Mankind, and recommended only by their Profligacy and Impudence, were HANDICRAFTS-MEN OF THE BASEST OCCUPATIONS ; which Words He hath wilfully suppress'd in transcribing the Sentence, and contrary to the Truth of all the Historians, would falsely suggest, that the Characters of whom He speaks, instead of having been A SETT OF LOW-BORN MISCREANTS, the Refuse even of the Rabble, promoted by the sudden Whim of a Prince to be the Pimps of his Pleasures, and the Oppressors of his People, were MINISTERS OF STATE, and Men who had had their Education in Offices of Business, before they were admitted to discharge great Employments.

Such is the Difference between the Characters which He would *disguise* from the View of the Publick, and Characters which He would *impose* upon the Ignorance of Mankind. This Difference is so great, that even He would scarcely have Folly or Boldness enough to affirm, that there could be any Similitude where  
there

there must be such a *palpable Disagreement*; but to avoid the Force of Truth, he suppresses every *material Faët*, every *specifick Circumstance* in the Fortunes of these Minions, and every *specifick Crime* in their publick Behaviour.

Accordingly the MURDER of the King's youngest Brother by Cochran, and the Banishment of his elder Brother, is in Page 14, call'd by the gentle Phrase of a *Rupture in the Royal Family*.

Again, the *immoderate Acquisition* of CROWN LANDS, which render'd Cochran most odious, is as slightly spoke of, though he obtained a Grant of the Lands belonging to a Prince of the Blood, even the *Revenue of an Earl*; and by such Grants outvied the Splendor of the antient Nobility, who beheld Persons of the *meanest Extraction* eclipse them in Lustre, from the Profits of being PAY-MASTER TO THE KING'S MISTRESSES.

The Value of this vast Acquisition is thrown by this *Libeller* into such Obscurity, that any one who reads his *Life of Cochran*, without consulting History, might conceive him to have been a Minister so *modest in the Use of Favour*, that all the CROWN Lands granted to him or his Family, were scarcely sufficient to maintain a *Welch Justice of the Peace*.



The same odd Insincerity which suppresses *Cochran's* real Crimes, imputes to him others *which he never committed*. There is a long and groundless Charge on his Memory, of persecuting *Patrick Graham*, the *Pope's Legate in Scotland*, and ousting him of his Jurisdiction, which was accomplished in 1472, four Years before *Cochran* was heard of; nay, causing him to be imprison'd in loathsome Dungeons, to the destruction of his Life; of all which there is not a Passage in History that suggests *Cochran* to have had the least Share in the Management of it; but, on the contrary, it was an *Ecclesiastical* Contention, begun and carried on amongst the *Churchmen*, in their Struggles for Power; nor any ways related to *Cochran's* Administration.

What surprizes me above all Things is, that *Cochran* should be made accountable for the *Profligacy of a low Priest* concerned in this Transaction, who is said to have forged MATTERS OF PRIVATE CONVERSATION, and to have published *such Forgeries* in order to ruin *Patrick Graham*. If indeed there had been the least Appearance in History, that *Cochran* had ever attempted to supplant Men in Great Employments, or Credit with his Prince, by accusing them of criminal Discourses pretended to have been utter'd in the Ease and Freedom of an intimate Acquaintance, with all the Confidence of the most cordial Friendship; he might have been charged with encouraging Practices, of which he had been  
an

an *original* Example in his own Behaviour. But bad as *Cochran* really was, and odious as he ought to be, I cannot find, *that even* HE was ever reproached with *Profligacy* of this most odious and execrable Kind, or with so shocking an Instance of *breaking his private Faith*, or with such detested *Baseness* in the Means of working his Revenge.

Another *false* Charge upon *Cochran* is in Page 14, that He was the Author of the *Earl of Arran's* Disgrace, who had been an *Embassador* in *Norway*, and was ruin'd in his Favour with the King; nay, deprived of his Wife, who most passionately loved him. There is not the appearance of a Foundation for such a Charge; nor could his Misfortunes be placed to the Influence of *Cochran*, since the Death of the Earl happen'd *six Years* (k) before the very Name of this Minion was known. But the King had at that Time *another Favourite*, whose Name was JAMES HAMILTON, to whom he gave his Sister, in Violation of her Husband the *Earl of Arran's* Right, from whom this Lady had been inticed, under the deceitful Pretence, that if she would come in Person to make his Peace, the King would be appeased; but no sooner was she arrived in *Scotland*, than the *Earl*, who was then in *Flan-*

(k) The Earl of Arran's Death is placed in *Buchanan* about the Year 1470, and *Cochran's* Favour at Court after the Year 1476. Page 228.

*ders*, was summon'd to appear on the Penalty of being divorc'd, though he had already been *proscribed*, and knew that he must be destroy'd, should he be found in *Scotland*. In Consequence of this, whilst the *Earl* was absent and unheard, his Marriage was *declared Null*, for no other Reason than because he was absent; and his Wife, *against her Will*, below her *Dignity*, and below her *Husband's Quality*, was married by Violence (1) to the *Founder of the Greatness of the Noble House of Hamilton*. But why this *invidious* Affair should be REVIVED in the Form of a Charge *against Cochran*, who could not have any Concern in the whole Transaction, I am at a loss to determine.

There are so many frivolous and unjust Accusations alledg'd against *Cochran* by this Libeller, that any one who animadverts on the Libel, though with no other View than to clear the Truth of History, must seem in some Sort an Advocate for *Cochran* from the frequent Occasion of detecting Errors and Misrepresentations in the pretended Account of his Life. I am however so far from being *Cochran's* Advocate, that I wish whoever resembles Him in his *Crimes*, may resemble Him in his *Fate*. But this I must ever insist

(1) Cum diem non obisset, priores Nuptiæ decernuntur illegitimæ: ac divortio cum absente et inaudito transacto. Maria Regis Soror invita *Jacobo Hamiltonio*, homini prope novo, ac multum dignitate et opibus, quam prior maritus, inferiori, nubere cogitur. *Buch. Pag. 229.*



on, that whoever professes to write the *Life of Cochran*, should speak the *Truth of Cochran*, and neither deviate from *History*, nor resort to *Invention*.

In both these Instances the *Writer of his Life* before us is most unpardonably guilty. As He continually suppresses the worst of *Cochran's Crimes*, he charges him with others which he never committed. It must astonish the Reader to find so many Pages of this *Libel* accusing *Cochran* with *Corruption and undue Influence on Parliaments*, when the *History of Scotland* expressly affirms, (m) that "no Casualty could fall to the King but it was disposed by the *Advice of this COCHRAN*, and not by the *Counsel of the Lords in Parliament*." So that how these Minions corrupted those of whom they would not take Counsel, I am likewise at a loss to determine.

In another Place it is affirmed, that the *Merchants were plunder'd at Sea* WITHOUT RESTITUTION. It will warn the Reader not to believe such a Writer in any Assertion, when he shall find in *Buchanan* that the contrary of this Assertion is true in the CAPITAL Instance of losses at Sea. *Navem Scoticam, ab Jaco-*

(m) The History of Scotland from 21 February 1436, to Mch 1635. By Robert Lindeſay of Pitſcottie. Edinb 1728. Pag. 76.

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(m) The History of Scotland from 21 February 1436, to March 1635. By Robert Lindesay of Pitcottie. Edinb. 1728. Pag. 76.



bo Kennedo ædificatam, qua majorem ad eum diem in Oceano visam non meminerant, vis tempestatis in littus Anglicum impegerat : bona ab Anglis direpta, ac sæpe frustra repetita. Hæc per aliquot annos cum lis animos distinxisset, Legatione tandem honorifica in Scotiam missa, cujus principes erant Episcopus Dunelmensis, et Scrupus homo nobilis ; ab iis, cum Eduardus fortunæ inconstantia jactatus, pecuniis tam diuturno bello exhaustus, requiem ab armis libenter amplecteretur, facile renovatæ sunt induciæ, eis legibus, ut navis direptæ, et bonorum quæ inerant, pretium per viros bonos æstimaretur, ac bona fide redderetur. (n).

I give the Reader this Passage at large, that he may see with how little Care or Fidelity the *Libeller* cites the History of Scotland. It appears from hence, that Scotland had a Ship belonging to it the LARGEST which at that Time had ever been seen on the Ocean ; that this being taken within the Limits of Trade of another Nation, the Cargo was seized, and Restitution denied for some Time ; but that a magnificent Embassy was sent into Scotland, to accommodate the Misunderstanding which this had occasioned, and that RESTITUTION was made of this Ship as the Terms of Peace between the two Nations ; and Commissaries were appointed to regulate the Difference between them.

(n) Buch. p. 231.

As He hath suppressed the *Restitution of this Ship*, in order to aggravate a Grievance which happened before *Cochran's* Time of Power, He hath with equal Care suppressed the *specifick* Mischiefs which attended *Cochran's* COINING OF MONEY, and the lawless Practice with which it was carry'd on.

He tells us in the 17th Page of the Libel, that a *Patent* for coining of *Copper* or *Half-Pence* made great Noise, and brought in *Cochran* immense Sums. "By Degrees (says He) it would, as He had laid his Plan, have drained all the Species, and would have utterly ruined the Trade of the Country; and notwithstanding all the Opposition it met with, it did incredible *Mischief*."

Does this amount to the Relation which all the Historians give of *that Coinage*? One of them says, *That Cochran had such Credence with the King, that He gave Him Leave to STRIKE MONEY OF HIS OWN, AS IF HE HAD BEEN A PRINCE* (o). This *Cochran's Plak*, as it was called, was a Black Money forced upon the Subject *against Law*, and every Man was obliged to take it *against his Will*. It almost stopped the Trade of the

(o) Lindefay, p. 75.

Kingdom,

Kingdom, it occasioned (p) *Dearth, Famine, and Desolation*. But all these Circumstances of its being in Diminution of Royal Prerogative, its being against Law, its stopping the Circulation of Money, its causing Dearth and Famine, and its being forced on the People as long as *Cochran* lived, are darkened and disguised under the general Phrase of causing *incredible Mischiefs*; and the Reader is left to conceive it in the Light of an *ordinary Patent* issued according to Law, forced upon no Man *against his Will*, but opposed from Envy or Spleen, on account of the private Gain accruing to the Undertakers.

There is scarcely a Fact throughout this *Libel* represented according to the Historians, which He pretends to recite. Every Action of *Cochran's* Life, is strained and forced either to exceed or fall short of the Truth. When we are inform'd that He caused a *Rupture in the Royal Family*, who could believe that so *soft* an Expression described a Man that had *murdered one Brother of the King, and driven another into Exile*? When we are informed of his having *corrupted Parliaments*, who would imagine *that He never consulted Parliaments*? When we are informed, that He caused the *Earl of Arran* to be banished, who

(p) Hinc primum orta erat omnium rerum caritas; deinde etiam fames, dum venditores potius frumenta domi corrumpi sinerent, quam venditionis prætextu emtoribus condonarent. *Buch.* p. 234.



would conceive that *the Earl was dead*, before *Cochran* had quitted his Trade as a Mason? When we are informed, that he suffer'd the Merchants to be *plunder'd without Restitution*, who would think, that the GREAT SHIP which was unjustly detained, was actually restored? When we are informed, that his *Coinage* occasioned Mischiefs, who could guess those Mischiefs to be *Dearth, Famine, and Desolation*? Yet such are the *Facts*, and such are the *Representations* in the Libel!

If we take the general Description of *Cochran*, as it runs through this *Libel*, what doth it amount to? In Page the 9th, he builds Himself *Houses*, rides out to *hunt*, and wears *fine Clothes*. In Page 11th allies Himself to a *Noble Lord*, who was neither a *Lord*, nor ever mention'd as *Noble*. In Page 41st, he is suggested to have been the *Brother* of a Pimp, who was *born in another Country*. In Page 16, he heaps up a great Estate. In Page 17th, many of the *Nobility* are his Enemies. In Page 21, he is an *All-grasping, Power-ingrossing Minister*. In Page 24, the Clergy are his Tools. In Page 38, he is charged with *Beastly Ignorance*. In Page 39, he is said to have had the *Prince* against him at the Head of the Country Interest, though a *Babe of Three Years old*. In Page 44, he is represented as making Terms for Himself with a *Pretender to the Crown*. In Page 47, he is set forth as *Projecting, Negotiating, Blundering,*  
D *Blustering,*

*Blasphemy, Disgracing, Corrupting, &c.* In the same Page the Patriots against him as COMPUTING, OPPOSING, PROTESTING, &c. In Page 52, he is hanged *without Tryal or Judgment*. And, to be short, without acquainting the Reader, that after the *Minister* was hang'd, the KING was speedily *murder'd*. (q).

If therefore we see *Cochran* in no other Light, than this wherein the Libeller hath shewn Him, all these Circumstances are no other than such as may happen to *Ministers* or *Minions*, good or bad Favourites of Princes, without affecting their Characters. Envy, Obloquy, Odium, and disastrous Fates, equally attend the *Fathers* of the People, and the *Destroyers* of the People. All Great Men have some Resemblance with each other from Power, Favour, Affluence of Fortune, and Eminency of Station, however differently they behave themselves in the Enjoyment of their Greatness, or in the Exercise of their Authority. Hence no Judgment can be made of any one from these imperfect Lights of his having been *Great* in the Confidence of his Sovereign, *envy'd* by the Nobility, *bated* by

(q) The King desired of a Priest to have his Advice and the Sacrament. The Priest answered and said, that I shall do hastily ; and pulled out a *Whingar*, and gave him four or five Strokes even to the Heart. *Lindejay*, p. 90.

the Populace, or *destroy'd* by the Vengeance of Party. But if He is seen in all the Lights of his *base Extraction*, his *infamous Rise*, his *wicked Progress*, the MURTHERS which He committed, the RAPINE of which He he was guilty, the FAMINE, DEARTH and DESOLATION which He caused, then indeed we shall know Him by his *genuine Characteristicks*; and to describe Him by these, cannot affect the Good and the Bad in an equal Degree, since the Difference will be too glaring for Malice to suggest, or Folly to believe, that there can be any Agreement.

It is not indeed to be wondred, that *Cochran* should be misrepresented in a Performance which hath introduced no one Person without describing his Character contrary to the *Historians* whom He refers to for his *Vouchers*.

The *Lord Chamberlain* HUME is in the 23d Page represented by the Libeller as *Abjeet*, *Haughty*, *Selfish*, *Illiterate*, &c; whereas, upon the strictest Enquiry, I can find no such Description; but on the contrary, (r) the learned *Antiquary of Scotland* affirms of this *Lord Chamberlain*, who had been the King's *Lord Lieutenant* in the Government of a very great Province, that *He was a Person of great Parts and Abilities, who came very early to*

(r) *Crawfurd's Lives of the Great Officers of Scotland*.  
Edinb. 1733. P. 323.



*make a Figure, and to have a large Skare in the Administration of Affairs whilst he was but young.*

In *Page* 54 we are told of one *Ramsay*, of a noble Family, who was known to the Publick by some *Singularities* of Aspect. The *Libeller* says, he had a *Smock Face*; the Manuscripts which I have consulted say, it was the Face of a *Jew* or a *Gipsy*; or perhaps between both, the *Phiz* of a *Morocco Ambassador*; but all agree he was bred a *Page*, employ'd as a *Pimp*, and concerned in all Sorts of Iniquity. I was curious to know, whether any other Particulars might be learned of this incomparable Personage; in which Enquiry I found, that by the Relation of all the Historians, He was equally eminent for *Levity* and *Profligacy*, and exceeded in both most Men of his Times. But the particular Fact recorded of him is in *Buchanan* (s), *that tho' his Royal and indulgent Master loaded him with Favours, he was so insolently proud, he was not content with the Stewardship of the Household, a Place of great Honour amongst the Scots.*

(s) Is in tantum elatus est superbiam, ut cum DOMUS MAGISTER (is honor apud Scotos præclarus habetur) a Rege esset electus, multisque prædiis opulentus donatus, non tamen ea fortuna contentus. Buch. p. 237.

The

The next Officer of whom He speaks, is the only Subject of Praise which He could find at Court. This is the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, and on Him he bestows all his Panegyricks for Ability, Integrity, Eloquence, and Love of his Country. There is no one who reads the History, but must subscribe to every thing said in Honour of that excellent Man ; though none can read this Author but must discern, that here, *in the only Place* where He is right, it is for a wrong Reason ; since, this Eulogium is entirely grounded upon the most false Allegation, that the *Noble Lord* was an Enemy to the Administration, an *Opposer of the King's Measures*, and a *Confederate in the Cabals* of those who were at the same Time engaged against the *King and his Ministers*.

Hear then what *Crawfurd* (t) hath affirmed of *Andrew Lord Evandale*, the most able and *eloquent Chancellor* of that Reign. " He seems, says the *learned Antiquary*, to " have been by his Conduct and Behaviour " a *wise Man*, and no ways disposed to re- " bel, as many were, but always for *healing* " *Counsels*."

Again, says he, (u) "'Tis a meer Calumny " upon the Memory of the Lord *Evandale*,

(t) *Crawfurd's Lives*, p. 23.

(u) *Crawfurd's Lives*, p. 39.

“ to place Him *in the Cabal* with those Lords  
 “ who took Arms against the King, as some  
 “ of our Historians do; since we see through  
 “ the whole unhappy Contest, *He is on the*  
 “ King’s *Side of the Quarrel*, though far from  
 “ carrying things to Extremity.

In truth, the *Libel* scarcely informs us what this Quarrel was, between the Lords and the King; and therefore the *Libeller* thinks it no Crime to misrepresent the Parts which different Persons acted during the Quarrel. The *Petition* of the Lords to the *Scottish King* was, “ That he should leave *Young Counsel*,  
 “ and dishonest, who looked not to the  
 “ King’s Honour, and the Common-weal of  
 “ the Country, nor to the *Administration of*  
 “ *Justice* (x). But the *Libeller* had no Design we should know, whether the Lords opposed *beardless Minions*, or *Ministers of great Experience*: With him it seems to have been sufficient, that they opposed *Men in Power*; and whether this was done with or without Provocation, it was not his Purpose to gratify the Reader’s Curiosity.

It cannot but move the Indignation of all who value the Laws, or love their dearest Liberties, that the *Author of this Libel* hath been thus diligent to review the bloodiest *Annals of his Country*, and to revive the most

(x) *Lindesay*, p. 76.



butcherly Examples of Party Revenge. Few were the *Kings of Scotland*, who went to the Grave in Peace. Few were the *Ministers of Scotland*, who met with their Fate from the Laws of their Country, but, on the contrary, fell a Sacrifice to the Barbarities of a fierce and sanguinary Populace, conducted by a *proud-spirited* and *vindictive Nobility*. If the Scenes of Blood and Confusion could either give Delight or Instruction to the People of this Kingdom; if Parties here are not so terribly inflamed, and the Strife of Mankind hath produced no such fatal Effects: Is it honest, is it humane, to exhibit such Instances of Horror, to retail such Lessons of Destruction, to shew the fierce and outrageous, how far they fall short of Barbarities, common in the Practice of former Ages, and how far they might be warranted to proceed by the Examples of the neighbouring Nations?

The History which this *Libel* recites, describes the Struggles between the *Princes* and the *Nobility of Scotland*; describes the latter as making *continual Wars* upon the former, opposing them in all their Measures, whether good or bad, destroying all their Ministers, whether just or unjust; in the End dethroning their Persons, and commonly depriving them both of *Crown* and *Life* by the same Proceeding.

If it happens on numerous Occasions, that the Enormities of Courts, and the Offences of Ministers,

Ministers, gave Colour and Justification to the Violence of Opposition : Is it honest, or is it well intended, to cull those Instances out of Story, where this Opposition attained its Ends, and accomplish'd its Vengeance by a *Violation of the Fundamental Laws?* by Destroying those whom they had marked for Destruction, without bringing them to the Judgment of their Country, and by putting Men to Death *at the Head of an Army*, whom they ought to have brought to that End *by the Justice of Parliament?* 'Tis some times seen, that Nations are only to be preserved by departing from their Forms ; but if this Practice is frequent, if the Laws are often dispensed with, all Right becomes precarious; all Innocence unsafe, the Weak must for ever be the Prey of the Strong, and Violence can have no End.

It is frequently to be lamented, that Power, however it be trusted in the hands of the Able and the Upright, or however administered with the truest Regard to the Publick, will be the Object of much Envy and Odium, and all illnated Abuse. The best Ministers will in this Circumstance, though in no other, have a Similitude with the worst ; and from this Agreement of one single Circumstance, Malice and Impudence will boldly affirm, that there is the same Agreement of all ; and that a *good Minister* differs in nothing from a *bad Minister*, because he resembles him

him in having great Power, great Honours, and the other Advantages of Supreme Favour, though not at all in the Acquisition or Application of them.

It is likewise a Publick Misfortune, that this unreasonable Envy will insinuate it self into those Minds, whose Hands are most able to execute all kinds of Mischief. It will sometimes have Admission even in the *Noblest Minds*; and Men of great Birth, great Alliances, and great Expectations, will frequently oppose their *Youth* to the wisest *Experience of Age*. They will think, that every thing which they claim, is due to the Lustre of their Names, and to the Advantages of their Extraction, without allowing the *Commons* so much as a *single Representative* in the Ministry.

Under such Disadvantages the *Scottish* Historians represent the *most amiable Minister of Scotland* to have been, *Kennedy* the ancient and faithful Counsellor of this very *King James*, who had been in the Service of the Crown during *Three* successive Reigns. *Buchanan*, whom *Crawfurd* (y) observes to have been most sparing of his Panegyricks, is delighted with the Praises of this most excellent

(y) *Crawfurd* in the Life of *Kennedy*.



Man. He gives us a copious Account (z) with what Eloquence and Firmness he supported the Liberties of his Country against the Weakness of a *Widow Queen*, and the arbitrary Spirit of her Flatterers. And afterwards being admitted *Counsellor to the King's Father* (a), " far different from a Faction  
 " which at one Time prevailed in the Court,  
 " and referring all his Counsels to the Good of  
 " the Publick, when he could not resist the  
 " Grievances which every Day sprung up,  
 " and when the King's Authority was not  
 " able to oppose the Conspiracies of wicked  
 " Men (b), he withdrew and shifted for him-  
 " self."

On the Accession of the *present* KING, *Buchanan* tells us, that " Peace was obtained  
 " Abroad (c); but intestine Commotions soon  
 " arose at Home. The Contests of the Nobility in the ordering of the Government,  
 " were rumour'd and magnify'd, which, together with the fresh Remembrance of the  
 " Licentiousness of the late Times, did easily  
 " let loose the Reins to Men who were tur-

(z) Buch. lib. 11.

(a) Ibid. pag. 207. Qui omnia sua consilia ad salutem publicam referret.

(b) Fortunis omnibus in prædam relictis, ipse suam salutem tuebatur. Ibid.

(c) Buch. p. 225.

" *bulent*

“ *bulent enough in their own Nature.*” Various Commotions arose, and the Violation of all Things sacred ensued : But the Hands wherein the Power of the Crown was lodged, were too strong for all Opposition. *Buchanan* adds, “ that these Tumults being thus  
 “ appeased, the Administration of Affairs was  
 “ carry’d on with so much *Equity* and *Tran-*  
 “ *quillity*, that the oldest Man then alive never  
 “ remember’d more *secure*, *quiet*, and *halcyon*  
 “ Days (*d*). Such was the Prudence and Gra-  
 “ vity of *KENNEDY the Minister*, on whose  
 “ Authority the Court did *principally depend* ;  
 “ and such the *Modesty* of the rest of the  
 “ *Nobility*, who did not grudge to yield Obe-  
 “ dience to the *wiser* Sort. For *Kennedy*, this  
 “ Great Minister (*e*), had obtain’d such Cre-  
 “ dit by his manifold Merits and Services to  
 “ his Country, and by his faithful Offices to  
 “ the late King ; He had by the Elegance of  
 “ his Manners, procured such a real Opinion

(*d*) Ea erat in Jacobo Kennedo (cujus aula tum maxime nitebatur auctoritate) prudentia et gravitas, ea in reliqua nobilitate, qui prudentioribus parere non recusabant, modestia. *Buch.* p. 225.

(*e*) Tantam enim Kennedus existimationem, multis erga rem Scoticam meritis, erga superiorem Regem officiis, collegerat ; tantam, ob morum elegantiam, comparaverat in rebus omnibus fidem, ut cæteri Regiæ curatores, qui per ordinem bini in orbem sibi succedebant, eum, quoties in aulam excurreret, velut diligentiae exactorem et probatorem, facile ferrent. *Ibid.*

“ of his Fidelity in all Matters, that the  
 “ rest of the King's Ministers did *willingly*  
 “ admit and suffer him to be the *sole Censor*  
 “ and Supervisor of the King's Service.”

This Passage in *Buchanan*, and the whole Story of *Kennedy* is worthy to be compared with the 4th Page of the *Libel*, where it is with such Effrontery asserted, That a *Prime Minister*, as inconsistent with the Constitution of the *Scottish Nation*, and always noxious to the *People of Scotland*, was *their utter Aver- sion*. It is on this Ground-work that the whole *Libel* proceeds; and it is not to be wonder'd at, that *so capital a Falshood* should introduce so many Perversions of History, so many Contradictions to known Facts, and to the very Authors whom he pretends to cite, whilst he misrepresents them.

The *learned Antiquary of Scotland* says,  
 “ That *Kennedy* was of *Noble Birth*, was  
 “ well educated in the Study of the *Belles*  
 “ *Lettres* and was brought into great Em-  
 “ ployments by *King James the First of Scot-*  
 “ *land*, whom all must allow to have been a  
 “ good Judge of the Merit of his Subjects;  
 “ in which Employments he set himself to  
 “ procure all the Good that he could” (f). A  
 great *Ecclesiastical Writer* says, *He put all*

(f) *Crawford*, p. 31. in the *Life of Kennedy*.



*Things into such Order, as no Man had seen the like of his Times* (g). He served the King as a *Chancellor* (h): though it is not clear whether Scotland had an *Exchequer* at that Time. The same Authors testify of his Capacity, that no Man living was esteemed so fit for his Offices. The King himself had the greatest Value for him, and ever distinguishes him by the Epithet of *Carissimus Avunculus noster*. It is further said, that *He did so carry all Things by his Prudence, as whilst he lived, the Publick Estate received no Harm* (i).

It is likewise attested by a *Scottish* Historian, often cited in the Libel, " That he  
 " was a Man of singular Virtue and Pru-  
 " dence (k), wondrous wise, and well learned  
 " in the Laws. By Letters and Practice, long  
 " Use and Years, he knew the Nature of the  
 " *Scottish* Men so, that he was most able of  
 " any Lord in *Scotland*, Spiritual or Tempo-  
 " ral, to give wise Counsel, or Answer,  
 " when the Time occurred, and *specially in*  
 " *the Time of Parliament* ; or when the *Em-*  
 " *bassadors* of other Countries came for their  
 " Affairs, there was none so able as *He* to

(g) Spotfwood.

(h) Sir *James Balfour's* History of *Scots* Statesmen, and Sir *Robert Sibbald's* Lives of the Chancellors of *Scotland*. MSS.

(i) Spotfwood.

(k) *Lindesay*, 70.

“ give them Answer conform to their Peti-  
 “ tion, and the Desires of their Masters” (l).

Such was the Character and Complexion of this *King of Scotland's Ministry*, whilst he was happy in giving due Support to *his Father's* faithful *Counsellors*; such was the Success of the Administration, and the Advantage of the People, till the *Boys* came to Court in the *Sixth Year* of the King's Reign (m),  
 “ who being, says the *Scottish Historian*, the  
 “ *Chiefs of a Noble Family*, and ally'd to many  
 “ others, were not content with that Place and  
 “ Authority which they had at Court, though  
 “ it were very great and honourable; but  
 “ sought to transfer all publick Authority into  
 “ their own Family (n). Being admitted into  
 “ private Intimacy and Converse with the  
 “ King, they would often scatter Words be-  
 “ fore him (o), suggesting that he ought to  
 “ govern by himself; to be emancipated from  
 “ the Servitude of Old Grey-Beards, and to

(l) *Lindesay*, p. 76.

(m) *Buch.* pag. 225.

(n) His opibus freti, nec loco, quamvis honorifico, quem in aula tenebant, contenti, nec auctoritate, quæ erat eis præcipua, omne robur publicum in suam transferre familiam decreverant. *Ibid.*

(o) In hanc tam familiarem consuetudinem admissus, sermones frequentur apud adolescentiam ferebat; “ Eum  
 “ jam regni potentem esse, ut, e senum prope servitio  
 “ emancipatus, ætatem circa se habeat militarem, eaque  
 “ studia mature capeflat, in quibus, velit nolit, ei agenda  
 “ fit ætas. *Ibid.*

“ maintain

“ maintain a *Company* of noble, military  
 “ YOUTHS about him, &c. *Kennedy*, his  
 “ faithful Servant, and most ancient Coun-  
 “ fellow, was treated with excessive Rudeness,  
 “ Insults, and Injuries by them, though the  
 “ Historian says, (p) *He deserved better things*  
 “ *at their Hands*. By this means, *says he*,  
 “ the Seeds of Enmity were sown between  
 “ the two Factions, which grew up to the  
 “ great Detriment of the Kingdom, and at  
 “ length to the total Destruction of one of  
 “ them, meaning the Family of BOYD.

It is by a scandalous Perversion of History,  
 that the *Libeller* continually treats of the *Boys*  
 as *Cochran's* Enemies and Opponents ; where-  
 as they were all cut off by the *Friends of*  
*Kennedy*, soon after his Decease, and before  
 such a Minion as *Cochran* was known in *Scot-*  
*land* (q).

The Historian, speaking of this Minister  
*Kennedy's* Period (r), says, “ It was mature  
 “ enough for Himself, if we respect his Age ;  
 “ but was so lamented by all good Men, as if  
 “ *in Him they had lost a Publick Father*.

(p) Optime de se merito. *Ibid.*

(q) Buch. pag. 228.

(r) Buch. pag. 226.



“ (s) For in that Man there was an high  
 “ Degree of Frugality and Continence at  
 “ Home, notwithstanding *great Splendor* and  
 “ *Magnificence* Abroad. He exceeded all in his  
 “ Station, that ever were before or after him in  
 “ *Publick Liberality*. He erected a MAGNI-  
 “ FICENT MONUMENT, which yet the Ma-  
 “ lignity of Men *envy'd* him, though he had  
 “ deserved so well privately of most Men, and  
 “ publickly of all Men. They alledged, 'twas  
 “ a thing of too much Vanity, to bestow so  
 “ much Cost on this Structure (*t*). But his  
 “ Death made his Virtues more illustrious,  
 “ and encreased Mens Desires after him. For  
 “ when *He*, who was a perpetual Censor and  
 “ Corrector of his Times, was once removed  
 “ out of the Way, the *Publick Administration*  
 “ became by degrees to grow weak and re-  
 “ miss, and at last to be so corrupt, as to  
 “ bring all things with it self to Ruine (*u*).”

(s) Erant enim in eo viro præter virtutes ante commemo-  
 ratas, summa domi frugalitas & continentia, foris splendor  
 & magnificentia. Omnes superiores, & qui eum usque ad  
 hunc diem secuti sunt, Episcopos liberalitate in publicum  
 superavit. *Ibid.*

(t) In eis sepulchrum sibi magnifice extruendum cura-  
 vit, quod tamen ei, privatim de pluribus, publice de  
 omnibus optime merito, malignitas hominum invidit :  
 quod dicerent, nimiae vanitatis esse, in re, ad nullum usum  
 comparata, tantos sumtus facere. *Ibid.*

(u) Mors virtutes ejus fecit illustriores, & desiderium  
 auxit : eo enim, velut perpetuo censore morum, de medio  
 sublato, disciplina publica paullatim labefactata, deinde peni-  
 corrupta, secum omnia pene in exitium traxit. *Ibid.*

The

The Consequence of this *Great Man's* Removal and Death was, that the *Boys*, who had envy'd a Minister whose Virtues they would not imitate, and whose Fortunes they could not endure, *enslaved the King*, and procured the *Regency* to be vested in themselves (x), to the Disgrace of their Sovereign, and the Oppression of the Subjects.

In Conclusion, these ambitious Men, whose *Noble Birth* was their *only* Recommendation, and whose Outrage had hasten'd the Death of the *most experienced* and *most able Counsellor* the Kingdom had ever known, engrossing their Prince to themselves, and provoking the whole People by their Enormities, became the most fatal Examples, which any Age has produced, to warn the *unworthy Supplanters* of a most faithful Minister. One of them had his *Head cut off* by Judgment of the Estates in Parliament (y). Another died in *Exile* in *England* (z), whose Son was declared a Publick Enemy, without Hearing, and all their Estates were confiscated. The EARL OF ARRAN, *Thomas Boyd*, who had married the King's Sister,

(x) Eodem quoque die adjicitur, & aliud diploma ex concilii sententia, quo Bodium Proregem creat, suamque salutem, fratres, sorores, arces & oppida, omnemque jurisdictionem in cives ei Rex committit. Buch. pag. 227.

(y) Buch. 228.

(z) Ibid.

and afterwards saw her espous'd by Violence to another, he being yet alive, revenged his Quarrel with the Court, by animating Foreign Nations to invade his Country, and without any Commiseration of the *People*, incited their Neighbours to plunder their Ships, and interrupt their Trade (a).

These were the Calamities which the *Boys* brought upon their Country, and upon themselves. Nor is it from any Desire such Examples of Vengeance should ever be revived, that I have rehearsed them; but to shew that ambitious Men, who *envy* the Power of worthy Magistrates, foment the Popular Rage, and authorize all kinds of Violence, may justly expect to be overthrown themselves by Factions which they raise, and by arbitrary Power which they establish for the Oppression of others.

From this unwarrantable *Envy*, and *unjust* Opposition, carried on by *ambitious young Noblemen* against a *deserving* PRIME MINISTER, flowed all the Disturbances and the Misfortunes of the Kingdom. And notwithstanding the Blemishes which were afterwards imputed to the Government, it is most undoubtedly true, that had this *King*, with Justice, Wisdom, and Firmness, supported the Counsellors, who had deserved so well of *Him and*  
his

(a) Buch. pag. 228.



*his Father*, had he acted as *greater and happier Princes* have done, in discouraging Faction, and maintaining the *Faithful* in his Service, his Times had not only been blest with Tranquillity, but his Death might have been deferr'd to the Fulness of his Age, and his Name would have been remembered with less Disadvantage by Posterity.

For *Buchanan* says, That "this unfortunate  
 " King was not so much a Man of a bad Dis-  
 " position by Nature, as corrupted by evil  
 " Custom and Acquaintance. For having first  
 " given Indications of great and notable Inge-  
 " nuity, and of a Mind truly Royal, he de-  
 " generated by degrees, the *Boys* being the  
 " first Occasion thereof, into all manner of Li-  
 " centiousness (a). When the *Boys* were taken  
 " off, then *Persons of the lowest Sort* were his  
 " Advisers in all Kinds of Wickedness. Add  
 " to these Causes, that the Corruptions of his  
 " Times, and the evil Examples of neigh-  
 " bouring Kings, contributed not a little to  
 " his Overthrow and Ruine."

Hence it is manifest, that these ambitious Men, who could not bear so worthy a Counsellor as *Kennedy* in the Office of *Prime Minister*, were the Men who by their Factions

(a) Per *BODIOS primum*, sed paulatim, in licentiam est effusus. *Buch.* p. 239.

gave Rise to the *Power of Cochran*, and to the worst Misery which attended their Times. For, such is always the Fate of Ambition, that it rarely works for its own Ends, but having destroy'd the best Men, miscarries in its most hopeful Designs; and *that* very *Power*, which occasioned the Struggle, mocking the toilsome Pursuit of the most eager Pursuers, passes at length into Hands, who had been as little suspected by all the World, as by themselves, of having the appearance of a Chance to obtain it.

These *Boys* were the Faction for whom the *Libeller* shews such excessive Fondness, beyond the Persons of the *King*, the *Queen*, or *All the Royal Family*; tho' the *Author of this Libel* had really been sincere, in pretending Himself an *Enemy to the Enormities* which abounded in *Scotland*, He *must* have loved and praised the *QUEEN*, of whom He suppresses *Buchanan's* shining Testimony, "That *SHE* was a Woman of *Singular* " *Beauty* and *PROBITY* likewise (*b*), whose " *Graces* had an happy Effect in retraining " the Violence of her Times."

There are indeed some Expressions in the *Libel*, which might lead us to imagine, that

(*b*) *Mulier singulari formæ, gratia & probitate, &c.*  
p. 237.

the Author had some Respect for the PRINCE *their Son*, though on the most unnatural Account in the World, the having been *drawn away from the Interests of his own Father*. But in Truth, this *misguided* Prince had neither Love or Esteem for the Factions wherein he appeared, but was *enticed from the Duty to a Father*, by the *Tutors of his tender Age* (c), and through the Apprehensions of the Power of this Faction, who threatened, if He did not concur in their Measures, *that they would change the Succession*; wherein their Design was so notorious, and their Discourse so very indecent, that, as *Buchanan* assures us, it was publickly talked of in all the Nations round them, (d) that these intestine Divisions would *drive the King and his Family out of the Kingdom*: And tho' the Faction did not declare for a *Foreign Pretender*, but having murder'd the King, were contented to suffer the Succession of his Son, yet this untimely Elevation to the Throne, was of no Advantage to the Prince: For *Buchanan* tells us (e), that on the Commencement of his Reign in the Place of his

mur-

(c) Is a custodibus suis, & ætatis infirmioris rectoribus corruptus, hoc maxime metu, ne si ille recusaret, ad Anglos, hostes familiæ suæ perpetuos, imperium deferretur. p. 238.

(d) Quod in tantis intestinis dissidiis, metueret ne Jacobi posteritas regno pelleretur. *Buch.* pag. 235.

(e) Augebat indignationem, quod non in Regiam, sed paucorum potestatem, tot viri, genere & opibus clari, tam facile recidissent; " Titulum enim & nomen  
" Regium,



murder'd Father, " It encreased the Indig-  
 " nation, that now the Power, over so many  
 " noble and eminent Persons, was so easily  
 " fallen, *not into the Hands of the Prince,*  
 " but *to a few particular Men*; for tho'  
 " the King might retain the Name and Title  
 " of a King, yet being but a Youth, he did  
 " not govern, but was Himself governed by  
 " *those who had murder'd his Father.*" A Fate  
 which will ever attend Princes, who yield to  
 the flattering Persuasions of wicked and am-  
 bitious Men, or suffer themselves to be drawn  
 into the Power and Management of Parties.

Whoever would see the Mischiefs of such  
 Parties in their largest Extent, and the most  
 perfect Picture of an *Anti-ministerial PA-*  
*TRIOT*, may be furnished from the *History of*  
*Scotland*, with stronger Examples of this  
 Kind, than all the other Remains of Antiqui-  
 ty can exhibit to us. I am greatly surprized,  
 that the Author of the Libel, who seems to  
 have been delighted with the *Boys*, for be-  
 ing the Misleaders of King *James the Third of*  
*Scotland*, and the Destroyers of his *best Mini-*  
*sters*, should be silent in the Praise of Earl  
*Douglas*, who even surpassed the *Boys* in the  
 most dangerous Ambition, and the most aban-  
 doned Wickedness.

" Regium penes adolescentem quindecim annorum, qui  
 " non regeret, sed a *Patris intersectoribus* regeretur. *Buch.*  
 lib. 13. p. 240.

*Buchanan*

*Buchanan* tells us, that on the *Accession of the King's Father*, (e) “ an Assembly of the  
 “ Estates was held at *Edinburgh*, to which  
 “ Convention came not a few Persons as usual, but even *whole Clans* and Tenantries, to  
 “ complain of the Wrongs they had sustained.  
 “ And indeed the Sight of such miserable Company could not be entertained without deep Affliction of Spirit, every one  
 “ making his bitter Moan according to his  
 “ Circumstance, that Robbers had despoiled  
 “ Fathers of their Children, Children of their  
 “ Fathers, Widows of their Husbands, and all  
 “ in general of their Estates.

The Historian says (f), “ The whole Assembly knew that the Faction of DOUGLAS  
 “ was the Fountain of their Calamities: But  
 “ he was fled.—— The Publick Vengeance  
 “ was exerted in the Detestation and Punishment of these Publick Villanies.—— At  
 “ length, *Douglas* being unable to stand a-

(e) Conventus omnium Ordinem indictus est Edimburgum. Eo non pauci (ut alias fieri solet) sed totæ prope suis sedibus excitæ regiones, conquestum de injuriis confluebant. Ejus turbæ tam miserabilis erat facies, ut non sine ingenti motu animorum conspiceretur, cum pro se quisque, patres liberis, liberi parentibus, viduæ maritis, omnes omnibus fortunis a latronibus se spoliatos quererentur. *Buch.* pag. 202.

(f) Comitem *Duglassiæ*, etsi caput esse mali omnes intelligebant.

“ gainst

“ gainst the *Complaints of the Commons*, re-  
 “ solved to profess himself a new Man (g) ;  
 “ and when he had gained Intelligence by  
 “ some Courtiers *whom he had corrupted*, that  
 “ the King's Anger was appeased towards  
 “ him, *then, and not before*, he came into his  
 “ Presence, and threw himself with the *lowest*  
 “ *Submissions at his Feet*. He partly excused  
 “ the Crimes of his former Life, and partly  
 “ (since that seemed the readier Way to Re-  
 “ conciliation) confessed them ; affirming  
 “ withal, that whatever Fortune he should  
 “ have thereafter, *he would ascribe it solely*  
 “ *to the King's Clemency*, and not to his own  
 “ Innocence : But that if the King would be  
 “ pleased to receive Satisfaction from him  
 “ *by his Services and Obsequiousness*, he would  
 “ exert his utmost Endeavour for the future,  
 “ that no Man should be more *loyal* and ob-  
 “ servant of his Duty than himself.”

(g) Regem cum per aulicos, largiendo sibi venales placatum rescisset, tum demum ipse adicit : ac se suasque fortunas ei permisit : superioris vitæ crimina partim purgat, partim (quoniam id placabilius esse videbatur) ingenue fatetur. “ Quamcunque posthac habiturus esset fortunam, eam se Regis clementiæ, non suæ innocentiae debiturum. Quod si Rex officiis et obsequio sibi satisfieri patiatur, se curaturum, ut fide, observantiæ, et studio erga eum a nemine vincatur in coercendis et puniendis latronibus, quorum scelera inimici in ipsum conferrent, nullum neque acriorem neque diligentiorum futurum”.  
*Buch. pag. 204.*

By



By these Submissions, and the *secret Commendations of some Courtiers*, the King was so changed, that he forgave him all the Crimes of his former Life : Though *Buchanan* says, “ the *wiser Sort* were afraid to what this sudden Change of Manners would tend (b).

No sooner was *Douglas* forgiven, but the worthiest of the King's Servants discern'd, that all his Counsels would tend to *their Destruction*. (i) Neither, says *Buchanan*, did their preconceived Opinions deceive *such wise Men as they were*. For *Douglas* having made his own Peace, raised a Tempest against the Ministers, demanding that they should give an Account to him and *his Cabal* of the Administrations of their Office ; wherein his Design was, that he might either destroy their Persons, if he could reduce them by the Violence of his Faction ; or else to declare them public Enemies, having the Authority of the King's Name as a Pretence for his Power, in order to despoil them of all their Estates. But the *Historian* adds, that the *First Minister* preserved the King's Favour, and was again *esla-*

(b) Prudentioribus metum faceret, quo tam repentina morum evaderet mutatio. *Buch.* pag. 204.

(i) Nec fefellit homines perspicaces precepta opinio. *Ibid.*

*blished in his Office of Chancellor by the Consent of all (k).*

This *Douglas* is described in all the Historians as the *Pest of Human Society*. The Panegyrist of his Name, and Apologist of his Life, *David Hume* (l), condemns him in what he knew not how to palliate, that *Douglas bore with Thieves to have their Assistance*. And *Lindesaye* (who testifies to his scandalous *Profligacy*, and *perfidious Behaviour*, in the repeated *Submissions* which he made, the *Oaths of Fidelity* which he solemnly swore on *two several Occasions*, and the *Violations of all those Oaths*, by standing in OPEN REBELLION after he had sworn them) gives us a copious Description of the Manner in which he behaved himself *during his Power at Court*; as *Buchanan* describes the Violence of him and his Faction, when they became the *Opposers of Courts*.

“ DOUGLAS, says *Lindesay* (m), (who writes in  
 “ the Fullness of the *Scottish* Dialect) being in-  
 “ solent through the Promotion of his Friends,  
 “ begun to maintain so many as were plain  
 “ Flatterers, and allowed his Doings, or were  
 “ ready at his Command to execute such Mis-  
 “ chief as was his Pleasure. He promoted  
 “ them, yea, many of them from base Estate  
 “ above their Degree. But *whatsoever* he  
 “ was so hardy as to reproach his Doings?

(k) In gratiam receptus a Rege, iterum fit Cancellarius magna omnium consensu. *Buch.* pag. 206.

(l) *Hume*, pag.

(m) *Lindesay*, pag. 26.

“ for

“ for it gainstood some Men’s Consciences,  
 “ how soon it came to his Ears, he caused  
 “ them to be adjudged, to underly the  
 “ Law, where he being Judge and Party,  
 “ spoiled them *sakelesly* of their Estates; and  
 “ by the contrary, as many as depended on  
 “ him, howbeit they had been never so  
 “ guilty, they were over-seen; or else he got  
 “ them free Respites and Remissions for all  
 “ their Offences, wherethrough they had  
 “ been bolden up by such licentious *Prerogatives*  
 “ above others. They put no Difference  
 “ between Wrong and Right. Oppression,  
 “ Theft, and all other Kinds of Mischief,  
 “ chief, were but a Dalliance; so that it was  
 “ thought *leisom* to a Depender on *Douglas* to  
 “ do any Wickedness; for so fearful was the  
 “ Name, and terrible to every innocent Man,  
 “ that when a *mischievous Limmer* was apprehended,  
 “ if He alledged, that what He had  
 “ done was by *Douglas’s* Command, no Man  
 “ durst present him to Justice.”

“ Through this unequal *Punishment of Innocents*,  
 “ and great *Favour that he bore to Tyrants and Malefactors*, every Man begun  
 “ to hate his Cruelty; for He regarded nothing  
 “ the Love nor Favour of the People, but He  
 “ gloried to be dreaded of all. To *Thief and Reaver*  
 “ He was a *sicker Targe*, and by the Contrary,  
 “ a *plain Enemy to good Men*; thinking it was a great  
 “ Pleasure to spoil whomever He favoured not, with-



“ out all Equity or Law ; so all good Men  
 “ behove to keep Silence, and durst not cry  
 “ out against his Tyrannie.”

“ At this Time JAMES KENNEDY, a Man  
 “ of singular Virtue and Prudence, held Him-  
 “ self very quiet, waiting upon a better For-  
 “ tune, thinking this great Cruelty that was  
 “ exercised, would have a sudden End.”

These were the Crimes which roused the Vengeance of *Scotland*, and the Justice of their Parliaments, till *Douglas* made his Submissions and varied the Shape of his Violence ; instead of making War on the Peace of the Kingdom, turning all his Rage against the Ministers of the Crown. Accordingly *Buchanan* tells us,  
 “ That after the Pardon of his Crimes (*n*), he  
 “ and the Men of his Faction lived in no Fear  
 “ at all of the Law, but letting the Reins loose  
 “ to all Licentiousness, invaded and made Ha-  
 “ vock of Things sacred as well as profane.  
 “ Those who were obnoxious to them, they  
 “ destroy'd out of the Way ; neither was  
 “ there any End of their Wickedness. When  
 “ they had no sufficient Cause for Mischief,

(*n*) *Duglassiæ factionis homines, nullo judiciorum metu in omnem licentiam effusi sacra, profana, agere, rapere, obnoxios cedere, neque sceleribus modum facere: interdum, nullis peccandi suppetentibus causis, gratuita edebant facinora, ne, per desuetudinem scelerum, honestæ cogitationes animum subeuntes mollirent, ac feritate illa mansuifacerent. Buch. 208.*

“ they

“ they committed it without any Provoca-  
 “ tion, *lest through the Difuse of Injustice, any*  
 “ honest or tender thought should arise in their  
 “ Minds, so as to allay their savage Cruelty.  
 “ Every one thought Himself the *noblest* and  
 “ *bravest Fellow*, who could cast Contumely  
 “ on the Commons, *Quanto quisque contume-*  
 “ *liosior in plebem esset, tanto se nobiliorem*  
 “ existimabat.”

This brutal Violence and outrageous In-  
 justice, tho' it spared none who were not  
 the Partners of its Crimes, affected most the  
 greatest Obstructors of them, namely, the  
 PRINCIPAL MINISTER, and all who were  
 Friends to Him and the People. For *Douglas*  
 being disappointed in his wicked Ambition, and  
 not being able to engross the Power of the  
 Crown, nor even to annul the *Incapacity*, or  
 to erase the *Infamy*, which publick Justice  
 left remaining upon him; “ He became in-  
 “ censed, says *Buchanan*, against all the Cour-  
 “ tiers for his Disgrace, and most especially  
 “ against the Chief Minister, to whose Wis-  
 “ dom He chiefly imputed the constant  
 “ Destruction and Defeat of all his Designs  
 “ and Contrivances. He was therefore re-  
 “ solved to dispatch him out of the World,  
 “ either by Treachery, or, if that should  
 “ fail, by any other Means.” And the *Plan*  
 of an ASSASSINATION was actually formed,  
 but miscarried in the Execution, thro' the  
 Courage

Courage and Dexterity of that *Great Man*, whose Affection to his Prince, and whose Service to his Country, exposed his Life to the Vengeance of those who were Enemies to both.

I will not leave this important Passage of History, without producing the Original Words, that every Reader may be enabled to acquit me from any Suspicion of having reported the Substance contrary to the Meaning of *Buchanan*, who speaks of this *bloody Design*, to ASSASINATE the Minister in the following Terms, *Ob hanc tantam (ut ipse videri volebat) Contumeliam, DUGLASSIUS omnibus aulicis erat iratus: Sed præcipue Gulielmo Crichtonio, cujus potissimum prudentia suus conatus omnes impediri putabat: hunc igitur, si posset, infidiis; sin id minus procederet, quovis modo e medio tollere statuit.* Buch. pag. 211.

But this Design not succeeding, Measures of a worse Nature were concerted, and *Douglass* was openly suspected of *Designs against the KING*, even by the most infamous Arts contriving to transfer the Crown. *Duglassium non obscure pessimis artibus regnum affectare.* Buch. pag. 211.

Yet this wicked Pursuit was not only in Violation of his *Allegiance*, but of HIS VOLUNTARY  
OATH



OATH TO THE KING, in his Supplication for the Mercy of the Crown; *cum sancte jurasset, se nihil in posterum commissurum, quod merito Regem offenderet, noxa liberatus est, magistratu tantum ademto*; when He solemnly swore, that He never would afterwards commit any Action, which could justly offend the King, on which Oath He was pardoned of his Crimes, with no other Punishment than the Incapacity of holding Employment in the State.

From his *traiterous Intentions* against the King his Sovereign, his Hatred became *more Virulent* against the most faithful of all the King's Servants: And KENNEDY, surpassing the *rest* in Age, Counsel, and consequently Authority, *against Him the Wrath of Douglas was most particularly directed. Sed Kennedus, & ætate & consilio, ac proinde auctoritate anteibat, in eum potissimum ira est versa.* Buch. pag. 205.

At length, after all these Acts of Violence, Perjury, and Treason, after repeated Submissions, and repeated Rebellions, whilst the Kingdom cry'd aloud for Vengeance and Deliverance, this *Giant of all Wickedness* was slain by the *Hand of the King*, as He stood in his Presence *prevaricating* with his Allegiance: A Fate *too noble* for his Crimes,  
but

but a Lesson to the Traitors of all Ages, who  
*trespass on the Mercy of a Sovereign.*

This was the *End of a Man*, who had Parts without Justice, and Ambition without Bounds; who, impatient of Subjection to the Laws, and insensible of all Restraint from Virtue, was a *Tyrant* in Authority, and a *Traitor* in Opposition; so false in his Friendships, that no Obligations could bind him; so *base* as an Enemy, that He sought to *Assassinate* the Minister, whose Fortunes He could not endure; and so *treacherous* in pledging his Faith, that the more *solemnly* He *swore*, the more *zealous* He was to *betray the Oath* which He had taken. With *Publick Destruction* in his Designs, He had *Publick Virtue* in his Professions, and *black with Crimes*, was *loud with Accusations*; so abject in the Meanness of his Spirit, and haughty in the *Insolence of his Pride*, that nothing was equal to his *Flattery of Courts*, but his *Outrage against the Laws* of his Country. The good Man's Enemy, the Malefactor's Friend, the Oppressor of all Mankind, yet boasting himself the PATRIOT OF SCOTLAND; and, whilst He *invaded all Civil Right*, asserting the Freedom, and the *Independency of the Constitution*. Thus passing thro' a Life, most unhappy to himself, and obnoxious to all Men, never ceasing to be wicked, till he ceased to live, his Course of *Oppressions, Submissions,*  
Pro-

*Provocations, Supplications, Oaths, Perjuries, Treasons and Rebellions*, was finished by the stroke of Justice, and *then only* He gave Peace to Mankind, when He paid the Debt of Punishment to his *injured Country*.

The Publick have now sufficient Evidence before them, to form a right Judgment of the *Question*, which arises from this Review of History: Whether the *Miseries of Scotland* ought to be charged on the *Office of PRIME MINISTER*, or on the *Outrage of popular Faction*, and the *abandon'd Wickedness of ANTI-MINISTERIAL PARRICIDES*?

If indeed there are *Questions* insinuated by the Libel of a more *personal Kind*; if the *Libeller's* Malice and Misrepresentations have a greater Design to injure the *OFFICER* than the *Office*, and any *Defamation of Characters* lurks and sculks under the *false Description of Things*, I shall leave him, in Offences of this Kind, to the Justice of every intelligent Reader, whose Indignation He shews Himself conscious of having deserved, when He says (in *pag. the 8th*) *That such REPRESENTATIONS as He hath exhibited*, though proved to be false and dishonest, *can give Offence to none, but such as through a SIMILITUDE of Circumstances and Characters feel themselves hurt, and by their Censure acknowledge They are guilty.*



It is not easy to conceive a Position which can be more false and absurd, or to recollect any which hath been more frequently used to the most immoral Ends. For, if ever Circumstances taken upon Trust from no better Authority than *the Libels of the Times*, and strained by Violence to resemble others in *the Story of former Ages*, shall be wickedly drawn into *Parallels*, that Men may infer a *Resemblance of Characters*, where there is really none; if thus the Examples of *ancient INFAMY* shall be revived, and exhibited to authorize and propagate *modern DEFAMATION*; if thus the Malice of a lewd Invention shall practise on the Wantonness and Folly of light Credulity; and if thus any Person in private or in Publick Life, shall feel Himself hurt by the Success of Slander and Detraction: The Persons thus injured can never be thought to be *guilty* meerly because they are *hurt*, but, on the contrary, *hurt*, because they are *not guilty*. And the Doctrine laid down in the Libel, that, to complain of Abuse, confesses the Complaining Person to have deserved it; or, that to be *sensible* of Slander, is to be *conscious* of Guilt; is so far from being true, it is on the contrary certain, that the *greatest Slander* is at the same time the *greatest Falshood*; and that whoever complains of its *Malice*, pays no sort of Homage to its *Truth*; nor because it is *open to Detection*, is  
it

it therefore to be justified from Censure ; nor because its *Designation* is notorious, is its *Application* in any degree less unjust : But the greater Effect it can boast of, the greater Aggravation attends its Immorality ; and the deeper it stabs, the more justly it ought to be detested.

But if such *odious Abuse* shall with such *idle Apologies* come from the Hand of a Person, who in all the Scenes of his Life hath distinguished Himself by the *Badness of his Heart*, and the *Baseness of his Actions* ; who, destitute of Friends in the Country where He was born, and of Credit and Esteem in all Places wherever he was known, threw Himself on the Favour of an hospitable People, became supported by the Humanity of Strangers, and requited the Compassion which relieved him in his Distress, by *stabbing in the Dark* the Fame of his greatest Benefactor : If such a Person, with the Lust of being infamously false, hath *slander'd* Publick *Authority* from the same Inducements which prompted Him to *vilify* his *private Friends*, and makes Himself the *dirty Implement of Faction*, whilst the *Bread* of his Family hath been received (I will not say, from the *Bounty*, but) from the *Charity* of an Administration : If having for many Years past, in Breach of his Faith, devoted his whole Conversation to *slander* that Government which  
he

he professes to serve, and made himself the *Ear-wig* of every Foreign Agent, to insinuate Lyes, and propagate Scandal in all the *Courts of Europe*, he is at last employ'd in writing Libels, and defaming *English* Characters under *Scotch* Similitudes: If in this Undertaking HE hath *copied* from the LIFE of a *low-born Miscreant*, whose Extraction could scarcely have raised Him above the the meanest Occupation of a *Mechanick*, but by having been the PIMP of great Persons, and procuring to their Pleasures, by the *basest Prostitutions*, from the Dregs of Mankind was raised to be the Object of their Detestation, and became as *infamous* as He had been *obscure*: If such are the *Circumstances*, such the *Characters*, which HE delights to rehearse, it shall be allowed Him in the *truest* Meaning of his Words, that *such can give Offence to none but those who from a Similitude of Circumstances and Character feel themselves hurt, and by their Censure acknowledge that they are GUILTY.*

F I N I S.

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E R R A T A.

PAGE 18, l. 12, dele *of it*; and p. 44, l. 17, for *really*, read *He*.



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